THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1859 NUMBER 251

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10 if mailed, or if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid until three months; Country Daily $5; Tri Weekly $5; Weekly $2. Evening Bulletin $6 a year or 12½ cents a week if mailed $8.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Weekly—4 copies $7; 10 copies or more $2 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Remittances by mail are "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square (eight lines) weekly per annum..... $ 60 00
1 " 2 times per week, per annum 80 00
1 " 3 " " " " 100 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
A square consists of eight lines of Nonpareil.
Announcing candidates $5 per week for each name.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.
Real estate and commercial advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical, circus or similar advertising not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and each like purpose.
Editorial notices and communications inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communication will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Brands at advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 10% cents for each continuance, each charge considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular patrons for a square or column, for three months, $12 for one year, and 50 for each additional line.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices. If inserted in Daily Journal and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one half price will be charged.
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged extra prices.
ADVERTISING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (eight lines) first insertion..... $1 00
Each continuance..... 50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, or they will be charged for till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued while at previous notice to do so, will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WE CAN BE FOUND AT
SKENE & CO.'S LARD OIL FACTORY,
BULLITT STREET.

MUSTARD, COFFEE, AND SPICES IN A FEW days ground, to order to any size the style may desire.
HAWKINS & THORNTON.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort Street, (Opposite City Hall.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the House.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
aug 24 dly

PIANO FORTES.
A. H. GALE & CO.
TAKE pleasure in inviting the attention of the Public generally to their NEW SCALE PIANO FORTE, just introduced. The growing demand for a Square Piano Forte that shall combine in full volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the unsightly appearance and inconvenience of the instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded and we submit the result without fear of competition.
The Piano as all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or through any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
107 East Fourth street, New York.
Jy1 dly

CHINA MAGIC VARNISH
FOR removing Stains from and Polishing Furniture—a new thing for Housekeepers—for sale at
CRABTREE & ROOT'S,
Great Variety Store,
a31 107 Fourth street.

WM. H. HERSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH & CHERRY streets, adjoining the Factory,
PHILADELPHIA
Manufacturers and Importers of
Ladies' Dress, Cloak, & Mantilla Trimmings,
HAVE now opened for examination a large and well selected Stock of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, to which they invite the attention of Western and Southern Merchants. Having extensive facilities in Manufacturing, and their particular attention given to the Foreign Market, enabled to offer great inducements.
Plain and Fancy Merino and Cloth and Wool, in all colors and at new prices. J. F. Mosay & Co.'s and Hong Kee Sherwood's celebrated PEARL SPANG SKIRTS.
Sole Agents for Rice's Spool Silk. a1 d2m

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT
FROM THE
VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY
OF PARIS.
THIS Paint is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not chalk off, and will materially close and will acquire the hardness and smooth finish of much paint for a shorter time and will be found whiter. Colors with a zinc base retain their brightness and permanency of color.
One pounds will cover as much surface, with the same body, as five pounds of lead—showing great economy as well as quality.
It is other that parties may depend upon getting the article as represented, they should buy it in original packages, each containing 25 pounds. The Company ship but two qualities, known as No. 1 and No. 2 White Seal. No. 1 for fine and finest grades. The No. 2 for fine and is the article most used for painting purposes, the name White Seal given it from being only used in packages of that brand.
Orders addressed to either of the following houses will be filled at the new reduced tariff of prices, either by rail or in oil.
HALL & DARNELL,
123 Maiden Lane, New York.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE, & PRATT,
170 and 172 Fulton street, New York.
aug 6 dtm

Fall Goods—Just Received!
I AM receiving one of the best assorted Goods in the market, which I have offered in this city. Call and examine them at once.
SAMUEL L. LEES,
Market st., between third and Fourth.

LADIES' Kid Slippers, very fine quality, at $1 50 per pair; Ladies' Morocco and Slips under Misses' Lasting Gaiters, with and without bows, at
SAM'L L. LEES'.
sep 6 Opposite the Market, between Third and Fourth.

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, and Brogans received this morning at
SAM'L L. LEES'.
sep 6 Second door above Fourth street.

FRENCH FELT HATS, &c.—All colors, qualities, &c. of Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, just received at
JAMES B. WOODS',
sep 16 No. 45 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

FANCY CAPS, FANCY CAPS!—Just received a very large assortment of Misses', Boys', and Children's Fancy Caps at
JAMES B. WOODS',
sep 16 No. 45 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS. The largest stock of fancy Hats for Misses' and children's wear, just received at
JAMES B. WOODS', No. 45 Market street,
sep 16 Between Third and Fourth.

THE very finest quality of Silk and Cassimere Hats that can be had in the city, for four dollars, at
JAMES B. WOODS',
sep 16 No. 45 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Established 1827.
CARY & TALBOT,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
452 MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.
WE are receiving a fresh supply of PURE and reliable DRUGS and CHEMICALS, to which we invite the attention of PHYSICIANS and others, feeling confident that we can please all who may favor us with their orders.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETING AND
Housefurnishing Goods!
NEW YORK JOBBING PRICES!!
AT
HITE & SMALL'S,
499 Main street, 499
3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
IN DIRECTING THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS and customers to our present varied and unusual assortment of Goods, we merely wish to say that they will be governed by the ruling prices of the market as low as the same quality of Goods can be procured outside of the houses of importers—as per Catalogue annexed.
John Crossley & Son's and other English Brussels.
Do do do Tapestry do;
Do do do Medallion Velvets;
Do do do A. B. C. do;
Two choice sets Axminster do at $3 per yard;
Variety of Parlor & Hall do at $1 to do;
Parlor, Bedroom, & Dining Oil Cloths;
Heavy Drugget & Stair do do do;
Handsome variety of English and American Floor do do do 5-4 Tapestry Ingrain;
Large and Superior Stock of Dutch Flour Linens, Nos. 10 4, and 11-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Damask and Huck Table Linens, Towels, & Napkins;
Heavy Frill Napkins, and Persian Wire Cloths;
Domestic and Family Blankets from 50 to $16 per pair;

Floor Oilcloths,
from 2 to 24 feet wide—cut to suit purchasers.
The above Goods have been selected with great care and attention (with increased facilities) from the factories and markets, and will be sold at a small and unprecedentedly low prices. An early call is solicited.
HITE & SMALL.

COKE.—2,000 bushels just received and for sale by
No. 26 Fourth street.

OATS.—1,200 bushels in store and for sale by
No. 26 Fourth street.

HAY.—80 tons just received in store and for sale by
No. 26 Fourth street.

SHAKER BROOMS—50 dozen just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

CHEESE.—2,000 pounds Western Cheese just received and for sale by
COLSTON & STOUT.

VINEGAR.—A constant supply always on hand and for sale to the trade by
COLSTON & STOUT.
No. 40 Wall street.

Gentlemen's Out-Fitting Establishment.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Corner of Main and Fourth streets,
HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE CLOTHing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in the city of Louisville, consisting of
Fine Dress Overcoats;
Fine Dress and Frock Coats;
Fine Pants—all styles;
Rich and elegant Vests;
Linen and Linen Bosom Shirts;
Silk shirts; Silk Drawers;
Silk hosiery;
Merino Shirts; Merino Drawers;
Socks, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, and Cravats.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.
a16

FISH.—30 casks Codfish;
60 boxes Smoked Herring;
20 bbls Pickerel do;
30 do No 3 Mackerel;
Just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

Just Received—
THE MOHICANS OF PARIS, a new Novel, by Alexander Dumas. Price 50 cents.
Gerald Fitzgerald, complete in two parts, by Charles Lever. Price 50 cents.
The Surgeon's Daughter, by Sir Walter Scott. Price 50c.
Lever's Valent Soraine. Price 25 cents.
At F. MALDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
9 Third street.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.—
50 bbls Planter's on Molasses;
25 do St. Jago Sourhouse Mo'asses;
50 do Ext 1 Molasses Syrup;
50 kegs do do do.
In store and for sale low by
TYLER & MARTIN.

SUGAR.—300 hhds good fair and prime Ito in store and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.,
Wall street.

COFFEE.—400 bags good and prime Rio in store and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

MOLASSES.—50 puncheons (assorted sizes) St. Louis Sugarhouse Syrup Molasses in store and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

FINE BEAVER and Dog Skin Driving Gloves at
sep 16 MANSFIELD'S.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE

THE
Hampden Fire Insurance Company,
OF the letter of JULY, 1859, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March 1856.
First. NAME AND LOCATION
The name of the Company is Hampden Fire Insurance Company, and it is located in the City of Springfield, Massachusetts.
Second CAPITAL.
The amount of its capital stock is..... $150,000 00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is..... 150,000 00
Third. ASSETS
1. Cash on hand..... $ 10 00
2. Real estate unincumbered..... 11,264 25
3. Debts due the Company secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth two hundred per cent more than the same is mortgaged for, as per two bonds and schedule accompanying..... 6,100 00
4. Debts due the company otherwise secured, as per schedule accompanying..... 27,589 18
5. Debts due the company for premiums..... 1,954 21
6. The bonds and stocks owned by the Company, per schedule accompanying those secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to wit:
1st. Accordeable..... $ 21
2d. Bank stocks..... 4,940
3d. R. R. stocks..... 4,000
4th. Bonds and mortgages..... 6,000
5th. Other bonds and stocks..... 5,000
Total..... 109,104 00
7. All other securities, including interest and rents..... 6,441 07
Total assets of the Company..... $306,223 11
Fourth. LIABILITIES.
1. The amount of liabilities, due or not due, to banks and others, of creditors..... None.
2. Losses adjusted and not due..... None.
3. Losses adjusted and not due (all of which are paid July 25, 1859)..... 6,000 00
4. Losses unadjusted..... 2,500 00
5. Losses in suspense, a claim for another person..... 900 00
6. All other claims against the Company—None except usual claims..... None.
Total Liabilities..... $15 831 47

State of Massachusetts, } ss.
County of Hampden, }
Joseph Dixon, President, and Charles Marsh, Secretary of the Hampden Fire Insurance Company, severally swear, depose, and say, each for himself and not for the other, that the foregoing and current statement of the affairs of said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual cash capital in cash, bonded bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth two-fifths more per cent, more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments are not any part of the capital of the benefit of any individual stockholder authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been satisfied in whole or in part, and that the said Company has not discounted or loaned any part of the capital of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been satisfied in whole or in part, and that the said Company has not discounted or loaned any part of the capital of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been released to any person or persons whatever, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, nor for the benefit of any

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Daily Journal $10; mailed $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within 3 months; Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $4 for any period less than one year $6 counts a month; Weekly $3. Evening Bulletin $4, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Weekly—One copy $2; 10 copies or more $1 90 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL

square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 25

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Each square, first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 25

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on third page.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1859.

☞ We published, the other day, some observations from our intelligent correspondent "Tourist" with such comments as we thought the importance of the subject demanded. He carries his theory, however, a little further, and when attacking, with most commendable severity, the arrors of omission and commission which are observable in our private relations, he think they have their influence upon party politics, and he argues that an "effect, defective, comes by cause," and traces a growing disrespect for law among the new party which is springing up under the idea of that sort of popular sovereignty which teaches, that, as our people are the source of all law, therefore, crude public opinion is the law. It is true that this proposition is not exactly asserted in these broad terms; but the seed has been sown for a regular Jack Cade crop. When pestilent ideas take root, especially of the leveling species, the fields of Æsop's Jackass is very soon realized; once excited, where the horrid influence will end, is best known to that monster called the Mob, whose indefinite but always mischievous purposes are seldom disclosed even to themselves, unless it be to plunge, like beasts of prey loosed from restraining cages, from extreme to extreme of destruction until, gorged and dozing, they are pounced upon by Despotism, as the Jacobins crated Napoleon. The departure of the accredited statesmen of the nation has indeed proved to be a real visitation of Providence to this Union. One would hardly have imagined that in so short a period from the decease of those leading spirits we should have witnessed such an organization as that on the Philadelphia Republican platform, or that more recent and more radical announced by Senator Seward, and the countenance given to such sans culotte dogmas from high places, as those of Senator Douglas. God deliver us from demagogues, whose breath is the very "stink of the fen," breeding more pains, aches, and blasts than cursed the quaking brute Caliban! What are we to expect from their wicked influence and the enthusiasm of unbalanced, educated, contrived minds (for such there are always to seize extremes of opinion), combined with the desire of low men for the reign of license? Are the forms of government to be no longer observed? Is each man to interpret the law for himself? Is the voice of the court to more authoritative? Shall we impeach corrupt judges, if such there be; or convince men on the bench of error, if they commit error; or, as the phrase of the country goes, are we to take mattere "rough and tumble, every fellow or his own hook?"

If the supreme tribunal of this nation is corrupt or charged with corruption and its authority is contemned by whisters, or deplored as wrongly exercised by wise and good persons, we need not excavate very deeply into history to find the cause and the guilty authors of this pernicious mischief. If the foreign element of our population has been perverted into a nuisance so formidable to the health and freedom of our institutions that thereby a climax has been reached, whose result, in some instances, has been forcible prescription of the foreign-born, leading even to scenes of bloody violence, it requires no grave tax of memory to trace this state of things to its source. If sectional pandering and doughfacism, truckling subserviency, and corrupt policy here given popular breath to a dangerous Northern combination of bad leaders, the youngest political reader among us is contemporary with the party and policy to whose just account this is to be charged. At this moment we are going fast and far before the tempest's breath, guided by "land lubber" pilots. In Jackson's day we had the one man power, as he understood it—central, military, the soldier march with drilled step at the word of command from the tent of the general. Are we now to have the every man's power doctrine? Is there no commanding spirit in the land strong enough to combine the awakened conservative element of our people, to sweep into deserved obscurity the swarm of torpedo politicians who deafen our ears with "sharp explosions of superfluous breath?" Great is the opportunity! Never in our history has there been a greater; but is there a man among us equal to the times? Those things cannot last always; either these ephemera or great principles must succumb, and we can only hope and wait; but in the meantime let our prayer and advice be for moderation among true friends and patriots, in whatever section of the Union these may be located.

We "old fogies" may not have wisdom enough perhaps to expound to the satisfaction of bar-room politicians how Brazil, for example, if forcibly acquired, could be governed as an imperial Territory, and, on the squatter-popular-sovereignty doctrine, made exactly republican in form; but, reserving such knotty questions for forums created for the purpose, we can content ourselves for awhile with anticipating the "sober second thought" of the masses. As to great and good men, let us hope for the best. When Lafayette went off to Gadao, when Dismourier ratured, Napoleon was in the ranks. The beautiful day of the seers of the Republic may have past, but the old acorn will linger on the stage of action like the last Athenian, long after superseded, remained in the neighborhood of the Athenian arms and advised personally hostile generals among his countrymen, who, neglecting his counsels, we are told, were beaten by the Lacedæmonians under Lysander. Moreau, supplanted by the directory and serving only as a volunteer, assumed an unenthusiastic command and saved the day on the defeat and death of Joubert. Old fogies may have homely maxims. They may think it better to bear an individual mischief than a public inconvenience; that it is wiser to endure an evil in a particular case than to violate a general law. Their experience may have taught them that fresh hands are apt to overdo the matter; that in the right of statesmanship the bats are out, and that the owl sees quite as well as the cat. They may remember that Marat and Robespierre published the Journal à la Nation du peuple;" that there once lived Tiberius and Caius Gracchus of Rome and Agis and Cleomenes of Sparta; that the majority is not always right, and like quaint things. It remains to be seen, however, how far these cool thickers will be heeded. That they will be appreciated justly in these fast days were to expect too much. Did not those old fogies, Romulus and Father Bacchus and Castor and Pollux, lament, in classic lines, this want of popular sensibility?

THE STREET RAILROAD ORDINANCE.—We intended to publish some days ago the Street Railroad Ordinance which is now pending before the City Council and may be found in our paper of this morning. We call to it the earnest attention of our citizens, as the subject is one of local importance. It is perfectly evident to our minds that those who prepared the ordinance or controlled or influenced the preparation of it looked far less to justice or to the interests of the city than to the throwing of a profitable job into the hands of certain individuals. We do not intend this as a charge against any member of the Council.

The second section of the ordinance provides that the parties to build the Street Railroads shall be elected by the Council. This is so clearly, so manifestly wrong that we can hardly suppose the author of the ordinance will insist upon it or even urge it seriously. Of course, if the building of the road on Main street is not given, as a matter of justice, to the present Louisville and Portland Railroad Co., there should be open public competition for the whole and the highest bidder should have the privilege of building them. This would preclude everything like favoritism, and in no other way could the city's interests be so thoroughly protected. Or, if it be determined that the city should not attempt to make a profit out of the business, then the roads should be let to the bidder that will agree to carry passengers for the lowest price. Surely no honest and dam erected man, who considers the subject, can dissent from what we say upon this point.

The eleventh section provides, that, *when the laying of the tracks is commenced*, it shall be completed in twelve months. Now it must be perfectly clear, that, whenever it is determined to build street roads, they should be completed within twelve months *from the time the privilege of building them is obtained*. There's no telling or even guessing when this "twelve months" of the proposed ordinance would begin or end. The thing is exceedingly accommodating. Or no street, except Main, is the time for commencing the laying of the track specified, so that on all streets, except that one, the Company may, for aught that the ordinance says to the contrary, put the commencement off as long as they please, being simply bound to finish within twelve months after commencing. On Main street, they are not required to begin until twelve months after the passage of the ordinance, and then they are allowed another twelve months for the completion—thus making Main street a two years' job, while the rest of the streets are to be a job of indefinite duration. The whole of the roads for the city can easily be constructed within a year after a Company is authorized to construct them, and, if a longer time is given, it must be given at the expense of the interests of the city and for the benefit of speculators.

The ordinance is very imperfectly guarded, or rather not guarded at all. It needs a thorough overhauling, so that it wouldn't know itself. Other most glaring objections, particularly as to the route of the Main street road below Twelfth street and to Portland, involving gross and wanton and cruel injustice to the present Company, have been heretofore commented on and must be obvious to all fair minds.

☞ A German astronomer announces the discovery that the earth is yearly and constantly getting further and further off from the sun. He argues, that, in six thousand years more, we shall get only one eighth of the solar heat we now receive. Hadn't our people better commence at once laying in big supplies of wood and coal against the bad time coming?

☞ Last evening the Fair was brilliantly and beautifully thronged. It has always seemed to me that there is something very beautiful in this institution; this harmonizing of mechanism with mind, this honoring of the hand craft of labor by the raised influence of the beautiful. Gathered together in a Republican assemblage are all the ran[illegible] of the world of Use and Beau[illegible] the imprisoned [illegible]

[illegible]ative[illegible] comm[illegible]. On one side [illegible] sent, [illegible] the cashet, sets as the unready to put his giant arms to all manner of Ixion wheels. On the other side are the gay and glittering plumes and ribbons, which, when on the head of many a household and personal fair, will to loving eyes make sophistry of Thompson's line, "Beauty when unadorned's adorned the most."

Here singing as they sewed, but not sadly the "song of the shirt," as the poor sewers may have sadly done—and yet may sadly do—are the sewing machines. When we see them running up the rapid seam, yet not all like the poor seamstress, to

"*Peel* at each thread and line along the line"

(a thousand pardons; but you don't quote Pope, dear Democrat!); when we see them putting in invisibly the thread so fairily and swift, can we but recall Chas. Lamb's beautiful little poem which relates how a poor girl sewing alone had fallen asleep over her stitches, and how some angels came to her, and one, an emblem of her purity, stood over her sleep guarding her with a white lily, and the other angel companions while she dreamed made all her work complete? Is not the sewing machine an angel-ereignty which teaches, that, as our people are the help to the poor seamstress? and lay its labor may she not find time for dreams and sleep? There are brilliant and beautiful mirrors in which many a bright face beside yours, dear ——, can sun itself, like Eve, in its own secret shadow. Here are beds (the nectful and the aggressible is one) in which Jupiter might loll after ambrosia and nectar, forgetful of Juno and the ailing world and his thunderbolts—but not of the golden flower and Semele, there are carriages fine enough for us to go to our Spanish estate in, almost, with —— beside us. Here are trunks enough for any American lady to stow away something "to wear" in, provided she keep the usual fig-leaves out and on; there are ovens sufficient to prepare a feast for the gods—at this Galt, or the National, or the Louisville. Here and there and everywhere are this, that, and many other things, as the village poster would have it, "too tedious to mention"—&c., &c. In brief, Use and Beauty, having mingled in wedlock, have sent all their children, masculine, feminine, and neuter, to the Mechanics' Fair.

Nothing is beautiful there that is not useful—nothing useful that is not beautiful—from the steam engines with their noiseless pulses and their gleaming cranks and shafts, to the pincushion fastened by Miss Merker, which seems to have stationed themselves apart as if their delicate and etherial and only beautifully-useful faces dare not steal in among the busy faces of more earthly beauty. Perhaps they remember their home is the deep, and are unused to so much company. Yet though each one is

"As ocean weed, a delicate frantic child
Born mong the mighty waves, as gentle things
Are cradled in the strong, how beautiful!"

The sweetest girl—the "fairest of the Fair," of course, was ——. Let her recollect herself at her truest mirror—our eyes. We'll have to give ourself—and all the general company we possess—for premium.

THE BELL TESTIMONIAL.—We have received 876 from Garrard county, subscribed in sums limited to one dollar, towards the purchase of a service of silver for Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the gallant Opposition champion in the late canvass. Ex-Governor Morehead, John M. Harlan, and George D. Prentice have been selected as a committee to receive the fund, and they will be gratified to have the other counties imitate the glorious example of Garrard. All subscriptions can be forwarded to either member of the committee.

☞ History tells us that Demetrius, an orator and statesmen of the Attic borough of Phalerum, was placed by Cassender, after the death of Phocion, at the head of affairs in Athens, and governed that city for ten years with so much moderation and wisdom, that the Athenians, out of gratitude, erected three hundred lofty statues to his honor. We are less prolific of monumental honors in our day, but still we do not entirely forget this mode of rewarding distinguished services. The Salem Register says the Webster statue in front of the State House will be inaugurated on the afternoon of the 17th of September. Mayor Lincoln, representing the city, will place it in the custody of the State, Governor Banks receiving it. Brief addresses will be delivered, and Mr. Everett will pronounce the oration on Webster. In St. Louis, the papers are urging the commencement and completion of a monument to the memory of Col. Benton. It was once proposed, we think, says the Republican, and perhaps steps were taken to carry it out, but it has lingered so long that it seems necessary to remind its personal and political friends of the duty. Many persons may be indifferent about such testimonials of respect and affection, but they are nevertheless very appropriate memorials, and are due to those who are supposed to have rendered great services to their country, or were prominent for their virtues. The estimation in which Mr. Benton was held by his friends is S. Louis and Missouri—the same he had acquired all over the country—all concur in suggesting the propriety of some such testimonial to his memory, and that it should be immediately erected. The Lexington Observer, referring to the marble sarcophagus at Philadelphia for the remains of Henry Clay, says the work on his monument is still progressing, and if those who are in arrears with their subscriptions will but come forward at once and discharge their respective obligations it will rapidly be pushed to completion. The work now being executed is for the completion of the shaft preparatory to the reception of the statue, and it is executed in the very highest style of the art. The progress of the work may, to those who know nothing of the difficulties which have had to be encountered, appear to have been slow, but, all things considered, the friends of the great statesman have cause to congratulate themselves upon the progress of the work, and of the beautiful appearance it will present when completed.

☞ New York is in high spirits: it has the Old Spirit of the Times, Porter's Spirit of the Times, and now comes Wilkes's Spirit of the Times. With such an increase in the alcoholic nomenclature of sporting literature, it is to be hoped the Croton water has lost its late unpleasant flavor. New York, however, is large enough and ugly enough to give a sop to each head of the Cerberus that guards the Avernian entrance to the spot, where, according to the Tribune, the people "have the heroic satisfaction of knowing that every tenth person in the community is arrested for murder, rape, arson, theft, violence, drunkenness, or breach of law or indecency of some sort." Which of these spirits will present the most complete "abstract and brief chronicle of the times" there?

☞ The editor of the Georgia Gazette says that music stire his soul. He ought never to hear music then, for his soul is one of those things, which, "the more they are stirred, the more they"—are not sweet.

☞ Mr. Brewer, of the Northwestern Herald, professes to have "a dozen reasons for opposing the Opposition." It le said that "a baker's dozen" is *thirteen*; but we guess a Brewer's isn't more than about *one*.

One of the most celebrated divines of Paris is reported to have declared that the dresses of the ladies had become swollen with their iniquities.

Exchange.

Unfortunately that thing does happen sometimes.

☞ Senator Toombs of Georgia, in a recent speech at Lexington, in his State, declared himself in favor of Douglas for the Presidency. So the Little Giant has "dragged" Georgia, although the Hon Lucius J. Gartrell, the member from the Fourth District, and a candidate for reelection, has boldly denounced Douglas and his heresies.

☞ Miss Carroll, a beautiful young lady attached to the circus, ran off with a man the other day in Illinois. In marrying him she married beneath herself. She was a tight rope dancer, and he a ground tumbler.

☞ A little editor in Illinois says that he is after us "with a sharp stick." We think we did hear of his "cutting stick" a couple of years ago, and, as he claims that 'tis "sharp," we presume the ugly rascal has been whittling it to a point with the "jackknife" the next ugliest man gave him.

☞ An Illinois paper, speaking of Mr. Douglas's movements to secure the Charleston nomination, says that "the plot thickens." We see it stated too that the Little Giant is "getting fat." So he and his plot are thickening alike.

☞ A Democratic paper in North Carolina, edited by Harry Timothy, comes to us for an exchange. We must decline. St. Paul "loved Timothy," and so do horses, but we don't.

☞ The Charleston Mercury says, "many principles, so called, are not practical—they are mere obstructions." Certainly the only principle of the thieving officials at Washington is *an obstruction*.

☞ A noisy and insolent Loodoo, who was seeking a difficulty the other day at a meeting in Georgia, had a pistol discharged in his face and his nose filled with big grains of powder. He was not killed, but he will never be able to exhibit a *clean bill of health* again.

☞ There is a dispute in this Democratic papers as to whether a published letter, purporting to be from Mr. Douglas to Lucy Stone, is genuine. The question should be settled at once, for, if the document is genuine, it may cut quite a considerable figure in the Charleston Convention. Is it genuine, Stephen? Is it genuine, Lucy?

☞ The New York papers are all full of rejoicing at the re-opening of the opera season and the Academy of Music. We should like to have an Opera House of our own, but still we do not envy our Eastern friends, for we feel like the old woman, who occupied a log cabin on the extreme frontier of Wisconsin, but asked a gentleman from Boston how he "could live *away out there, so far from folks*."

☞ The principal Democratic paper of Oregon (the Statesman) having bolted from Gen. Lane and Dalzeon Smith, the latter is about to start an opposition paper to be called the Oregon Democrat. There is contention among the harmonious, even on the Pacific side.

ANSWER TO "INQUIRER" TOUCHING MILTON'S DEFENSE OF THE LAWFU[illegible] OF POLYGAM[illegible]

To the Editors of the Jour[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: [illegible]

[illegible]*ville Journal:*

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16th, 1859.

...d "Inquirer," in the Journal of Monday, calls for the authority on which I intimated Milton's defense of polygamy, and a correspondent in the Journal of Tuesday volunteers his assurances to "Inquirer" and to the public that he and they now "rest easy—*that there is no copy of Milton's works that justifies the extraordinary accusation.*" In confirmation of this assurance, he discusses Milton's and Bucer's doctrine of Divorce (for what purpose I see not), and copies into his articles (as may one will see by and copies into his articles (as may one will see by reference to Milton's works, p. 159) a large part of tabering to Milton's works, p. 159) a large part of tabering to Milton's advertisement to his little compilation from Milton's advertisement to his little compilation from Bucer, consisting chiefly of extracts from the learned cotemporaries of Bucer in testimony to his learned cotemporaries of Bucer in testimony to his learned and genius, without any intimation that the citations are from the writer's own.

Of course I can have no controversy concerning these side issues with anonymous writers. At the same time it seems to me to be due to your the same time it seems to me to be due to your the sums time it seems to me to be due to your the sums time it seems to me to be due to your Non Miltonic readers, not to myself, that I should Non Miltonic readers, not to myself, that I should confounded by this challenge and this somewhat confounded by this challenge and this somewhat extraordinary array of learning, as well as due to extraordinary array of learning, as well as due to myself to show that I have not dealt in rash statements or groundless imputation of fact. Therefore, myself to show that I have not dealt in rash statements or groundless imputation of fact. Therefore, without any call for it from the candid readers of my letters will although, as the candid readers of my letters will although, as the candid readers of my letters will remember, I made no charge of polygamy or Mormonism against Milton, but only that "Bucer, Hard-Snell Baptists, of whom Milton was one, might just as well claim him as the Unitarians," who make such parade of his name; and that, therefore, the occasion calls for no indignant zeal in Milton's defense even by those who are ignorant of what they attempt to write about, still, I offer in a few words an answer to this call for authority, without any other criticism or remark upon these articles in the Journal.

It seems to me, then, a little remarkable that writers who have zeal enough for Milton's fame to undertake publicly to defend it, should be so ignorant of his writings as to be concerning him in utter ignorance of the existence of any other work of Milton's than what is contained in the volume entitled "Milton's Prose Works," to utter pagans, area of the discovery and publication of his "Treatise of Christian Doctrine" in 1821, which gave occasion in Macaulay's brilliant essay on Milton in the Edinburg Review of 1825, in utter ignorance of the fact that this Treatise, though had by all to be unworthy of Eugenius of Rome, is yet the formal exposition of his views of religion; and, lastly, in utter ignorance of the fact, which I here state as my specific answer to "Inquirer," viz: that from this Treatise, the unanimous testimony of several the highest Calvinistic theory of theology, he at the same time sets forth some novel and peculiar views touching the inequality of the Son with the Father, whereas the distinction between soul and body, denies the creation of the world out of nothing, and among other things in his chapter on the original state of man in Paradise *affirms the doctrine of polygamy*, on the ground that to deny the lawfulness thereof is to *traduce holy men who were special objects of God's favor, and to dishonor the Scriptures.*

It might at least be assumed that the special admirers and the students of Milton, if not acquainted with the book, would have read at least some pages of Mr. Macaulay's article here cited, on Milton, in Chambers's Review and analysis of the book, which, of itself, would have been sufficient to guard them against such a mistake as this challenge and denial involves.

I presume this is all that is needful in the way of response to the call for authorities. But "Inquirer" will pardon me—especially considering that I have been writing aside to other and incidental issues, as well as in consenting to respond to an unanswerable inquiry—for venturing a suggestion as to the animus of his inquiry under the circumstances.

If "Inquirer's" knowledge of Milton's opinions is limited to those expressed in the volume entitled the "Prose Works of John Milton," we order that he be did not ask the what authority Milton's opinions are attributed to Milton by our Unitarian friends. For not only are no such opinions expressed in that volume, but the very opposite constantly expressed, as witness the following passage in the close of the essay "Of Reformation in England."

"Thou therefore that sittest in the light and glory inaccessible! Parent of angels and men! Next thee I implore omnipotent King, Redeemer of thy lost remnant, whose nature thou didst assume, Infelida and everlasting Love! And thou the third *substance of the Divine Solitude*, illuminating Spirit, the joy and solace of created things! *Ye Personal Godhead!* Look upon thy poor church," &c.

Manifestly, then, "Inquirer's" call seems a little one sided and partial in demanding the proof of my intimation touching his views of polygamy on the score, negatively, of its not being taught in his copy of Milton's works, while on the score of what he allows the charge of Atlanism to his against Milton without any call for proof; though this charge is no only not sustained by anything in the "Prose Works," but is absolutely contradicted by all the Lexington Observer could know from that volume, of Milton's orthodox. Has not something of partizan zeal mingled with Inquirer's love of literary justice in this case?

As to the correspondent "Milton," who so honestly spends that name to his article and thereby "renders in Milton the things that are Milton's," I have not a word to say. It is the public's affair, and not mine, to write concerning the public and notorious facts in literary history, by assuming the bold and confident air of one who is *posted* up in the learning of this sort, while in fact he has no special acquaintance therewith. Nor is the public of our age less fully improved, by, and in *spite* of, the Ass in the Lion's skin, than that public which furnishes the original of Æsop's picture.

Yours, truly,

STUART ROBINSON.

A MAN AFTER GOD'S OWN HEART.—Dr. Taney, a relative of Chief Justice Taney's, recently eloped with the wife of a Baptist deacon, from the village where they both resided, in Knox county, Ohio. They were respectable people and worthy members of society—both held high positions in the same church. She left three little children, and a sweet babe of ten months old; he left four or five. The day before they eloped he took his wife, a gentle, blue-eyed, beautiful woman, and her babe, on a visit to his brother's, and told her not to come back until the next evening, that he would take good care of the other children in her absence. When she came home he had been gone over fourteen hours, and the lonely little ones were all crying. When the dreadful intelligence came, she fell to the floor, and, in her agony, writhing in the keenest agony, refusing to be comforted. It was a day and a night before a word of consolation to which she would listen fell into that stricken heart. Poor, poor Carrie! and *she* is the lot of woman!

The Israelitish husband (reading from, with thatbrow, Sickles), who idolized his wife, followed and overtook them in Monroeville, Huron county, where he found the erring woman prostrated with grief. The spirit of the husband and father was dominated in his heart. Without a word of cruel upbraiding, *he staid and nursed her back to life*, then he talked with the Doctor and her, and reasoned with them, and promised to forgive all, and smooth the matter up, if they would go back to their world. But, with a sorrow too deep for utterance, did he learn that her heart was no longer his, that she loved another better than her own sweet babe and him, and that she would go with him, and him alone, and forgave her all—certified in writing that he gave her up on condition that she would marry the object of her choice as soon as possible, and he would never molest them. He gave her $1600, and good advice, which she thanked him for, and left her, and then, bowing under his burden of grief, he returned to his poor, motherless babes, and his desolate hearth.

The hard world, that pats Sickles on the back approvingly, will raise, and call the decision—but, and his bleeding heart will go down to the grave unappreciated. God and the blessed angels will draw near and comfort him.

R.

Cleveland Herald.

HUSTON, REED, & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

No. 3 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and Forwarding Cotton and Merchandise generally. Bacon, lagging, Rope, &c., and to filling orders for Cotton, &c.

☞ All Goods consigned to us and in store insured unless otherwise instructed.

REFER TO—

W. T. Bartley & Co. Thos. H. Hunt & Co.
A. L. Shotwell & Son. H. D. Newcomb & Bro.
Brady & Davies. [sep17-6m] B. J. Adams, Esq.

GRASS SEEDS! GRASS SEEDS!—
50 bushels spring Rye;
500 do do Timothy Seed;
2,000 do do Blue Grass;
2,000 do do Orchard Grass;
200 do do Red top.

Also, White Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. for sale by PETER & BUCHANAN,
s17 484 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

GRASS SEED SOWERS—
Eureka Seed Sower;
Morgan's do do;
Webb's do do;
Also, Moore's Patent Grain Drill, For sale by PETER & BUCHANAN,
s17 484 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

CALCINED PLASTER PARIS.—100 bbls Newark calcined Plaster for sale by PETER & BUCHANAN,
s17 484 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

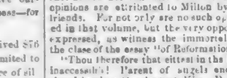
UTICA LIME.—200 bbls in good order and for sale by PETER & BUCHANAN,
s17 484 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Agricultural Implements & Machines.

PERSONS visiting the Fair are invited to call and see our large and varied stock of Agricultural Implements and Machines, consisting in part of

Kramer's Corn Sheller and Wheat Fanner. Price $40.
Manning's straw & cornstalk cutter, to run by hand, $25.
do do do do, do steam, $40.
Brading's Power Corn Sheller—also and $.
Steel Plows of all sizes and prices.
Cast Plows do do.
Thresher Machines, Wheat Fans, and all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
s17 484 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

TROTTING RACE!



To come off on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, over the Nashville Trotting Course.

FIRST RACE—Purse ——, Sweepstakes—$100—mile heats, three best in five.

SECOND RACE—Trop letur's Purse $50—one mile heats to harness.

Entrance to the above races to be made on Saturday, the 24th of September.

S. J. CARTER,
s17 dtd Proprietor.

Louisville Journal Insert three times and charge the office.—*Nashville Gazette.*

PINEAPPLE CHEESE—A fine article, received and for sale by [s17] HIBBITT & SON.

CAKE BROOMS—A supply received and for sale by [s17] HIBBITT & SON.

BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES.—Very fine in store and for sale by [s17] HIBBITT & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the old firm of Stolnaz, Richter, & Co., will find their notes and accounts at my office, No. 426 Main street, up stairs, as well as all Architects, &c., who attended their rooms, at that number and account were to be found at their office.

s17 dtf 428 Main street, up stairs.

CHAMPAGNE.—75 baskets Associate Verzenay received this day and for sale by

J. P. THOMPSON,
s17 76 Fourth street.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, AND BURGUNDY.—
18 cases Cabinet Champagne;
18 do do Claret do;
15 do do Burgundy do;
50 baskets Bouzy and Verzenay Champagne;
25 cases Claret, from 6 to $22 per case;
12 do Burgundy, in store and for sale by

J. P. THOMPSON.

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN raised to business in this city, who has had an extensive business acquaintance, desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery and Commission House in this city. He would be willing to take a partnership in a good house. The best of reference given. Apply at this office. s17 d6

FELT HATS—all colors and prices—constantly on hand and for sale low by

PRATHER & SMITH,
s17 3&b Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

DRESS HATS, Louisville style, of our own manufacture, always on hand and for sale cheap by

PRATHER & SMITH,
s17 3&b 455 Main street.

CASSIMERE HATS, Louisville style, of our own manufacture, for sale low by

PRATHER & SMITH,
s17 3&b 455 Main street.

GENTLEMEN'S CAPS—Full styles—all prices—just received by Express at

PRATHER & SMITH,
s17 3&b 455 Main street.

EVERY description of Boys' Caps can be had cheap of PRATHER & SMITH,
s17 3&b 455 Main street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SOFT HATS—fine, common, and medium—for sale cheap by

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.
s17 3&b

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT,
Family Drug and Prescription Store,

MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan4 d&w1ansuff

ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. aug25 d&w3m

RUPTURE.
MARSH'S NEW PATENT.

THE only Truss that will perfect a permanent cure—will cure a large portion of all reducible Hernia or Rupture, when rightly applied and directions followed. We have the first order of referring to Professor Valentine Mott and Wood and Parker, of New York, and Professors R. D. Mussey, Gro. H. Rackburn, J. P. Judkins, Dr. W. H. Mussey, and other surgeons of Cincinnati. We also have the privilege of referring to many persons residing in Cincinnati, as well as in New York, who have been cured by the use of this Truss.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces on hand or made to order.

MARSH & CO., New York.

SHOULDER BRACES.

MARSH'S new style, which are perfectly easy, giving free action to the muscles, and will not cut under the arms.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,

Which are worn with much comfort, having shape and pressure graduated to suit the case.

A new style of Suspensory Bandage, for treatment of Varicocle, Hydrocele, &c. Instruments for Treatment of Piles, Club Foot, Curvature of Spine, and all other physical deformities.

All kinds of Supporters and Trusses on hand and for sale by A. J. DAWES
s1 d&w1m Under Mozart Hall.

T. HOUSAH.

Cheap Millinery, 109 South side Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

THE proprietor of the establishment thanks his friends in the city and country abroad for liberal favors, and begs to inform them that he is in receipt of a splendid stock of Parisian, Italian, Swiss, Head-dresses, &c., &c., to which the same are constantly to call and buy retail or wholesale, and they will find the lowest prices in the establishment just at the corner.

All orders promptly filled. s17 dtem

For Sale.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING OF 6 rooms and kitchen, servants' room, cellar, well of latest count and high yard, good-sized lot of 31 by 100 feet, to a 24-feet alley, on the east side of First street, between Jefferson and Main. Apply to the undersigned at a bargain or it will be rented for soon, as it belongs to non-resident heirs. Title perfect.

J. W. BREDEN, Agent,
s16 d&w 9 Fifth street.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a very desirable FARM, situated immediately upon the Louisville Turnpike Road, within 6 miles of the Railroad, 5 miles North of Gilmore's Station, and

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

250 of which is rich Barren land, and 50 acres finely timbered. About 100 acres is under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements comprise an elegant

NEW FRAME DWELLING,

with all the necessary outbuildings, stables, and a good, convenient Tobacco House. The neighborhood is one of the best in the county or state, is very healthy, and it is convenient to a good Presbyterian school. Each family has a pew in the Presbyterian church in Jeffersontown, within 2 miles. This farm is within 2 miles of the farm on which I now reside. It will be sold on favorable terms. Full possession will be given by the 1st of December, and a considerable portion of the crop will be supplied to the purchaser at the most reasonable rates. Apply in person, or address,

J. S. BARLOW,
s17 Jeffersontown, Ky.

☞ Louisville Journal and Democrat copy daily if, and weekly, twice, and charge this office.

Glasgow Free Press.

BOARDING.

SEVERAL very pleasant family rooms, with board, can be obtained if early application is made on Center street, first door from the corner of Jefferson. Also, on Green. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. A number of day boarders can be accommodated.

This House is entirely new and is convenient to the most business portion of the city.

s7 d2*

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. S. Knott & Co. is hereby dissolved, the business to be settled by W. S. Knott & Co. and T. Harrow, of Paris, Ky., and W. S. Knott, of Louisville, who will use the name of W. S. Knott & Co.

The undersigned, Proprietor of the NATIONAL HOTEL, located in the center of the business and fashionable part of Louisville, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Sept. 15, 1859. s17 d6 W. S. KNOTT,
T. A. HARROW.

DOMESTIC GOODS
AT
JNO. A. MILLER'S,
98 Fourth street.

BROWN JEANS;
FULL CLOTHS;
PLAID LINSEYS;
FLANNELS—all colors;
CASSINETS;
CASSIMERES;
4-4 BROWN OSNABURGS;
4-4 CANNELTON COTTONS;
PLAID OSNABURGS;
BLEACHED COTTONS;
COTTON SHEETINGS—all widths.

All of the above goods are of this season's importation and will be sold at low prices. s17 3&b JNO. A. MILLER.

MARTIN & PENTON,
98 Fourth street.

CLOAKS,
In Velvet and Cloth, Plain and Embroidered.

DRESS SILKS,
Plain, Plaid, Checked, Striped, Brocade, Robes, in colors and styles to suit ladies.

EMBROIDERIES,
In Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Sets, Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Collars, Edgings, Laces, Bands, and Insertions—A full supply of all kinds, and which we are selling cheap.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
In Kid, Silk, Cotton, and Lisle Gloves, and Fleeced in all sizes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.

BOYS', TENTS', AND SERVANTS' WEAR,
Jeans, Cassinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed, Cashmeretts, Italian Cloth, and Tufted Cloth.

MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
In Jacquard, Silkarines, Cavelle, Barage, Tarlore, Crinkled Merinoes, Delaines, &c.

All which we are selling at low prices.

s17 3&b&wsow 96 Fourth st., one door from Market.

S. S. Mark.....G. F. Dawes.

BY LATE ARRIVALS WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF the largest and most elegant

DRESS SILKS

ever offered in this city, and our general stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS

is now full and complete, and, having been laid in since the DECLINE IN MANY LINES OF GOODS, we can offer them at very low prices.

MARK & DOWNS,
s17 471 MAIN STREET.

Fall and Winter Underwear.

JUST RECEIVED—
Silk ribbed Drawers;
Cashmere Shirts and Drawers;
Merino do do;
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
Cotton do do;
Canton Flannel do do;
Sizes from 2 to 50. For sale at

A. D. MASSFIELDS.
s17

FALL AND WINTER HALF HOSE.—
Shaker Knit Half Hose;
Lamb' Wool do do;
Merino heavy Half Hose;
Brown Cotton heavy Half Hose; for sale at

MASSFIELDS.
s17

MORRIS & HOGG,
461 Main Street,
THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH.

LARGE STOCK
OF
CLOTHING.
ALL SIZES
Underwear
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Hosiery and Gloves.
sep17 d6

PREPARE FOR THE FAIR.

GENTLEMEN who expect to appear to advantage at the Fair next week should by all means call at J. M. ARMSTRONG & Co.'s, Main, opposite the National Hotel, and select a handsome suit. A large and most elegant assortment of the latest and most elegant assortment of the latest style of Clothing, viz:

Black Dress and Frock Coats;
Super Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Black and Figured Silk, Silk Velvet, Velvet, and Cashmere Vests;
Black and Colored Tricot Cane Suits;
Linsette Gray suits;
Diplomatic Suits—new style.

Also
BOYS' CLOTHING—all sizes;
Together with shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Underwear, &c., just opened.
All low prices at [s17] ARMSTRONG'S.

CODFISH.—New and fine just received and for sale by HIBBITT & SON.

J. P. THOMPSON, No. 76 Fourth st., between Main and Market, dealer in pure Wines, Brandies, Whisky, &c.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
28 Walnut street,
s17 LOUISVILLE, KY.

For Sale.

FINE Saddle STALLION for sale. Full and sound; also him at ADAMS'S stable, on Second, between Main and Market, where he will be for 10 days. s16 d10*

BOARDING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes Board in a private family with a pleasant unfurnished front room, on Jefferson or Green, below Tenth.

Address for one week Box 638. s16 d3*

CENTRAL CONVOCATION
OF THE DIOCESE OF KENTUCKY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Central Convocation of the Diocese of Kentucky, at Augusta on Thursday, September 22, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS H. HUTCHINS, Secy.
sep16 d3*

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. GRIFFITH,
Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth,
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL DESCRIPTIONS of work in his profession, from a single Tooth to a full Denture, in the neatest and best style, at reasonable

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1859, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD
LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE

Cincinnati Express at ..... 6.45 A. M.
St. Louis, Indianapolis and Cairo at 11 A. M.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Cairo at 10 P. M.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.
LEAVE NEW ALBANY

Louis Mail Express at ..... 8.30 A. M.
Louis Day Express at ..... 12.05 P. M.
Louis Night Express at ..... 9.25 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6.50 A. M
News agent Train No. 2 at ..... 2.15 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 4.55 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville Express at ..... 6.30 A. M.
Lebanon Express at ..... 5.35 A. M.
Nashville Accommodation at ..... 3.15 P. M.

☞ See first page for city advertisements.

☞ See first page for proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

☞ We have a large amount due us for advertising and for subscription, that we have let stand for some time in the hope that our customers would pay without our pressing them. To all such we must now give this notice. Unless our bills are paid at once, our collector has been instructed to place them in the hands of an attorney to coerce payment. This will be done in every instance—it is necessary.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO—LOSS HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS.—A dispatch under the telegraph head gives an account of a disastrous fire in Chicago, which destroyed property estimated at half a million of dollars.

☞ Mrs. Varian Jones's concert last night was, in point of attendance, a slight improvement upon the preceding evening. We trust she may revisit our city at some future more auspicious season. Our folks have just returned home from summer tours, and have not yet got into the spirit for amusement.

☞ A bundle of constable's papers were found in the Louisville and Frankfort railroad depot yesterday, and left at this office for the owner.

☞ We are in debted to Mr. W. P. Wallace for some more monster apples, which were grown on his father's farm in Crittenden county. The largest of them weighs a pound and a half and measures fourteen and a half inches in circumference, while none of them measure less than thirteen inches. We do not know the species, but they are giants in the fruit way.

THEATRE.—This evening we are to have the Bride of Lammermoor, with Mrs. Ryan as Lucy and Mr. Elsmere as Edgar, a part which, it will be remembered, he performed so acceptably two years since with Avonia Jones. After which Yankee Diggers appears in one of his farces, the ghost of Hiddon, his first effort of the season. The excellent bill will close with Mr. Ryan as Teddy Roe, and we regard him to be as good a representative of Irish character as we have seen in some years. This varied entertainment for Saturday night ought to draw a crowded house. On Monday evening Misses Adelita and Joey Gougenheim, handsome sisters and good actresses, will make their first appearance in our city.

UNION TEST SERVICES, CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND JEFFERSON.—Rev. Stuart Robinson will preach at the tent on Sunday afternoon at a quarter to 4 o'clock. No evening services during the week.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer sells this afternoon, to close an estate, a frame cottage and lot on Seventeenth, street between Walnut and Grayson. The sale will be peremptory.

☞ Messrs. Wm. E. and H. Trabue and Misses E. and L. Trabue were passengers in the steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived at New York from Southampton on Tue day.

☞ We have the details of the foreign news by the steamship Ocean Queen. We give a speech of the Count de Morney, President of the Corps Legislatif to the Council General of Puy-de Dome. He refers at length to the amicable dispositions of the Emperor toward England, to his desire to cultivate a still closer intimacy and relations based upon community of interests in a commercial and industrial sense, with the country. As this emphatic expression of friendly feeling comes from one who is supposed to reflect more directly than any other the private views of Napoleon III., the address excites much attention, and elicits protracted comment from the Press. The most important truth of news from Germany is the universal movement for ortical consolidation, which, it thought, must lead to a serious political crisis before the close of the year.

☞ The schooner yacht Dream, of Cleveland, capsized about ten miles above Marquette on Sunday last at 3 o'clock, P. M. The captain, G. Wattor, of Ridgeville, Ohio, and Mrs. Toma, of the same place, were lost.

☞ The gentleman advertising for a situation or partnership is well known to us, and we take pleasure in recommending him.

☞ We learn from the best authority that the oyster soup lunch, &c., given by Mr. Watts, at his saloon, the other day, was quite a grand affair, and it has created quite a sensation among the knowing ones. Mr. Watts offers to-day at 10½ o'clock, for the consideration of amateurs, another such lunch—oyster soup, &c. Young Mr. Cornell, who officiates in the saloon, has gained scores of friends by his exceedingly courteous and polite attention to all.

☞ It will be observed that the race at Woodlawn will take place each day at 3 o'clock. Persons can visit the fair and races the same day without difficulty.

☞ Rev. G. Gordon will preach in the lecture-room of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

☞ A man named Wm. Hill was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch, and last night Mike Gallagher was taken to the lock up for cutting an Irish woman in the arm. The wound is not dangerous.

☞ We have Cincinnati and Nashville papers of yesterday, by Adams Express.

☞ The new opera house at St. Louis was ejected on Thursday evening, by the Parodi tronpe, with Il Trovatore.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, September* 16.—Alex. Way was balled out of the workhouse.

Mary Buckley, Richard N. Willhoite, and John Norman, drank and disorderly. Willhoite gave bail for his good behavior. Norman and Mary were sent to the workhouse—the former in default of $100 bail to answer, and the latter is default of giving bail in $100 for three months for her good behavior

Com'th by Phil. Schlicher vs. Mary Ford, and John Ford vs. Schlicher, peace warrants. Bail each in $100 for six months.

Com'th by J. J. Austin vs. three Browns at two Broderaces. Laid over till Monday.

Thomas Sipp, passing a counterfeit $5 bill. D's. charged.

Com'th by Charles Eckley vs. Z. Meyer, peace warrant. Bail in $200 for three months.

Almaree Smith, stealing $5 from Joshua David. Bail in $300 to answer a felony. Committed.

City vs. Portland Railroad Company, four ordinances warrants for running their omnibuses without license. The case was argued by Mr. Elliott for the city, and Judge Pirtle for the Company. The charter of the Company exempts its property from taxation. The prosecution contended that this did not include the licensing of vehicles. The court took the case under advisement.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river has undergone no change. It was still at a stand low evening with 5 inches by the mark.

The offerings at the Time, which came down from the Tennessee River last evening, report 3 feet water on the bar below. We are indebted to Capt. Johnson and Mr. Bochay, the clerk, for copies of the Manifest and Memorandum. The Time will leave again some day next week.

The John Tompkins left the packet for Cairo to-day, the Kate French for Henderson, the Superior for Cincinnati and the Freestone for Carrollton. Mr. Vinyard, of the Freestone, has our thanks for the Manifest.

The Union arrived from Red River yesterday and has 1 11-16 up. The water is to be set out of the locks for the purpose of repairing them.

The New Orleans Picayune of last publishes the following State law which is now in force in Louisiana:

That any person or persons who may, by violence or threats, or in any manner, intimidate and prevent any other person shipping cargo on any steamboat within this state, or who shall thus interfere with, or prevent any person who is one of the crew of a steamboat from discharging his or her duty, or unlawfully, interfere with any laborer who may be taking cargo on board or discharging cargo from a steamboat in the State of Louisiana, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than seventy dollars and costs of prosecution, and imprisoned not less than twenty days in the parish jail.

Any person who may ship upon a steamboat in the customary manner, to do service on such boat, either by the month or voyage, in the capacity of an officer, cabin boy, fireman, deck hand, or laborer, who may shall join the boat before having fulfilled his engagement, or who may refuse to do his duty in the capacity for which he has shipped or engaged to perform, before the completion of the voyage for the term or time for which he may be hired, without lawful cause, shall, besides forfeiting all claims to the wages due for such service, be liable to the owner or owners of said steamboat for any damages they may sustain by such abandonment or refusal to do duty.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.—The Vermillionville (Lafayette) Echo, of the 10th, has the following account of the breaking up of a nest of desperados:

About ten days ago the Vigilance Committee of this parish were informed that a band of outlaws well organized consisting of desperadoes headed by an individual named John Jones, of an Indian father and a mulatto mother, and supported by another about three hundred men, were collecting in the first Statue and have returned to their former homes, the peaceable people once more breathe freely and the laws. To avoid this lesser and prevent the judgment of the courts from being collaterally impeached, the course adopted in the present case is the only solution for a writ of habeas corpus and have it filed on the sheriff, who comes in and demands the body of the prisoner, and the latter, with a writ in hand, presents himself before the court, and is compelled at the place previously agreed upon as a rendezvous. The officer in charge of the prisoner is bound by the writ to produce the prisoner, and the writ also is bound over to the court, but on the first day of meeting of the court it is known the enemy are to be in force, and the officer in charge of the prisoner is not to be found, he never having seen or taken charge of him, he can swear that he has not the prisoner in his custody, and is therefore not liable to be made to pay a part or the whole of the amount of the bail bond. The Vigilance Committee of Vermillion parish, therefore, deemed it prudent to call upon the Vigilance Committee of Lafayette parish, and requested to be furnished with a force sufficient to capture the band of outlaws numbering about one hundred, or as much of the number as could be found in the parish. Application was promptly made and the force was furnished, consisting of about one hundred men, under the command of Capt. Mouton, and Lieutenants Broussard and Mudd. The force arrived in this place on Saturday last, and on Sunday morning, at an early hour, the whole force left this place for the residence of Jones, which was reached about 10 o'clock, A. M., and surrounded. Jones was found in bed, and was taken prisoner without resistance. Search was then made for the balance of the band, but they had fled. Jones was then brought to this place, and lodged in the parish prison. Jones is a man of about forty years of age, and is said to be a native of Mexico. He has been living in the parish for about two years, during which time he has been engaged in gambling, and has succeeded in collecting around him a number of desperate characters, who have been committing depredations upon the property of the citizens of the parish. Jones is said to be a man of considerable shrewdness, and has succeeded in keeping his band together by the promise of large rewards, and the hope of plunder. Jones has been in the habit of visiting the different gambling houses in the parish, and has succeeded in winning large sums of money from the proprietors. He has also been in the habit of visiting the different plantations in the parish, and has succeeded in winning large sums of money from the planters. He has also been in the habit of visiting the different plantations in the parish, and has succeeded in winning large sums of money from the planters. He has also been in the habit of visiting the different plantations in the parish, and has succeeded in winning large sums of money from the planters.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STREET RAILROADS.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville*, That the right to construct railroads for the transportation of passengers and merchandise through the streets of said city, as hereinafter named, is hereby granted to the party or parties to be designated by said Council.

SEC. 2. At the first meeting of the Council in the month of October, 1859, any person or persons wishing to construct the roads herein provided for shall make known their disposition and ability to do so through the Mayor to the General Council in Joint session, and said Council shall determine by ballot to whom the privileges of constructing said railroads shall be given.

SEC. 3. The track of each road shall not be less than four feet wide, and the feet on each side thereof is granted, the rails to be laid on a level with the surface of the pavement, and any portion of the said pavement that is removed in the construction of the road shall be replaced at the expense of the party or parties to whom said road belongs, and that portion of said pavement within the rails shall be kept in good repair by those owning the road.

SEC. 4. The party or parties constructing the roads as herein authorized, shall give bond and security to the city of Louisville, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the payment to said city of six per cent. of their net receipts, said payment to be made quarterly, commencing from the day the cars are placed on the road for business purposes.

SEC. 5. In order to ascertain that a proper return is made to the city the books connected with the business of the railroad shall be open to the inspection of the Finance Committee of the General Council whenever demand d.

SEC. 6. The revenue obtained by the city under the provisions of this ordinance shall be applied to the payment of the interest and principal of any bonds that may be issued by the city for the erection of a line of Refuge or the improvement of the streets.

SEC. 7. The cars to be used on the road shall be of sufficient capacity to accommodate thirty passengers with comfortable seats, and drawn by not less than two horses.

SEC. 8. The rate of charges for transportation of passengers shall not be more than ten cents, and five cents for any intermediate distance.

SEC. 9. The rate of charges on freight shall not be more than three cents per hundred pounds to or from any point on the road.

SEC. 10. The owner or parties to whom the privilege of constructing street railroads is granted shall have the right to make double track roads or turn outs at every third intersection. If a single track road, it shall have proper houses for business purposes, connected with the road.

SEC. 11. When the laying of the track is commenced on any street herein named, and is not completed within twelve months thereafter, the right to run cars on said street shall thereby be forfeited; but the General Council may renew the privilege to the same parties on application.

SEC. 12. The right to construct the railroad under the provision of this ordinance shall be confined to Main, Jefferson, Walnut, First, Fourth, and Ninth streets. The track on Main shall commence with its intersection at Bourgeois street, and running westwardly to the west line of Barney's addition. Those running wardly to Fulton street in Portland, and down Fourth street to the river. The tracks on Jefferson and Walnut streets shall commence at a point on said street due south of the south line of Broadway, and extend to the river. The tracks on First street shall commence at the river and extend to the southern limits of the city.

SEC. 13. The Main street track shall be commenced within twelve months from the passage of this ordinance, or the right to construct said road shall be forfeited.

SEC. 14. For any violation of the provisions of this ordinance by the party or parties receiving its benefits, a fine twelve months from the passage of this ordinance, or the right to construct said road shall be forfeited.

SEC. 15

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

☞ The changes in the climate of our country, almost imperceptible from the gradual operation of natural causes, are distinctly traced by their effects upon vegetation. The Savannah Republican, in exemplification of this, tells us that it is quite common to see the fruit on the banana trees in that city approaching perfection, and it is probable that ripe bananas of their own raising will be eaten by some of its citizens the present season. Such a thing does not often occur at this day, though the oldest inhabitants tell the Republican that most all the fruits of the tropics were had there at one time. Orange trees were grown in their greatest perfection, though now the fruits seldom allow a tree to attain its natural growth, and a ripe orange is rarely obtained in the open air. These facts show the great changes that the climate has undergone in the short space of a lifetime, or less.

SUICIDE OF PROF. ROSI AT HALLE.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Telegraph says that Professor Rosi, the well known Hellenist and archæologist, in a fit of mental depression engendered by prolonged illness, committed suicide at Halle on the 8th ult. With all British scholars his name has been perfectly familiar for a long time past. His essay on the comparative geography of ancient and modern Greece have greatly contributed to the illustration of Hellenic history, while in a number of learned dissertations on classical subjects he not only evinced his profound acquaintance with the compatriots of Plato and Xenophon, but in the rare sagacity and eloquence of his arguments succeeded in exhibiting in his own mental calibre the choicest qualities of the Athenian mind.

☞ A thrashing machine took fire last week from a rather singular cause. A small stone got into the machine between the cylinder and concave. From the sparks emitted the dry chaff and dust inside became ignited, and the flames communicated with the straw passing out, and everything being parched up by the drouth, the whole machine, together with a stack of straw, and a stack of about one hundred bushels of wheat, was instantaneously one mass of fire, three being barely time to rescue the team from the general destruction.

ITEMS.

Dr. Nobles, in a lecture at Manchester, England, related a well authenticated instance of the power of the imagination. A M. Bouthouse served in Napoleon's army, and was present at many engagements during the early part of the present century. In the battle of Wagram in 1809, while in the front ranks, and in the act of reloading his musket, he was, as he supposed, deprived of both legs by a cannon ball. He felt no pain, but this he attributed to the stunning effect of the shock on the brain and nervous system, and he lay motionless during the entire night among the wounded and the dead, not daring to move a muscle lest the loss of blood should be fatally increased. At early dawn he was aroused by one of the medical staff, and an examination proved that he was only jested! The ball had passed under his feet and had produced a hole in the earth beneath a chest and a foot in depth, into which his sudden sinking produced the impression that he had been deprived of both his limbs. The truth of the story is vouched for by Dr. Nobles.

A new repeating shot-gun has been perfected at Colt's armory, and will probably be soon in market. It is made for five charges, and can be loaded and discharged with great rapidity. Provision is made for safe y, so that it can be carried through the most dense wood without fear of accident.

The Bishop of Exeter, England, has sanctioned the plan proposed to him for the establishment of an organization to be styled the "Sisters of Charity or Deaconesses," a community of women whose lives are to be devoted exclusively to works of charity. No perpetual vows are to be taken.

It may be interesting to note that during the seige of Sebastopol, extending over a period of eleven months, the enormous quantity of 2,775,360 lbs., or 1,239 tons of gunpowder was expended by the English alone. 3,476 tons of shot and shell were fired from 476 pieces of ordnance, of which only eleven burst, and 269 rendered unserviceable.

An Irish Love Letter—Oh Paddy! swate Paddy! if I was ye're daddy I'd kill you were kisses in pinkle; if I was ye're mother, I'd wear you in me heart of hearts; if I was ye're sister, I would starve to death, and lay off my hoops altogether; to joost have a taste of ye're name on me waist, I'd larf at the meanest of jokes. Dear Paddy! be mine, me own volunteer—ye'll find me both gentil and civil; our life wa will spind to an elegant tid, and care may go dance to the divil.

The Richmond Whig understands that Hon. John Minor Botts has received a letter from Mr. Hart, the sculptor, informing him that the statue of Henry Clay, executed by him, is ready for shipment and awaits the orders of the Executive Committee of the "Ladies' Clay Statue Association of Virginia." The wish is general that the inauguration of the statue shall take place on the 12th of next April, the 72d anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth day.

It is said that the colored man who accompanied Mr. Ten Brook to England won thirty thousand dollars on the resemblances of the American horses.

The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin acknowledges the receipt of a pumpkin raised in Texas which weighed one hundred and sixty pounds and measured seven feet in circumference.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says that there is residing in Brooklyn, at the present time, a divine, of the Baptist denomination, who, although one of America's most scholars, and employed upon a most important literary work, is seldom mentioned in current papers. I refer to Rev. Dr. Conant, formerly of Madison University, and more recently a leading professor in the Baptist University at Rochester. Under the auspices of the American Bible Union he has been for some time engaged in making a careful and critical re-translation of the Bible from the original tongues. For more than three years he (Conant) has made Bible translation and the languages his specialty, with an eye to a new translation of the Scriptures. His labors have been prosecuted amid the disadvantages and interruptions of college life, and within a short time. Not the organization of the "American Bible Union," for the accomplishment of a similar end of, resulted favorably for Dr. Conant, in directing attention to his eminent qualifications for executing the projected work.

Mr. R. A. Alexander has sold to Mr. W. T. Withers of Jackson, Miss., his premium Southdown buck, 1 year old, for $60, and his premium Southdown ewe, stock, at $50.

On the 6th inst., a black boy, named Alex., some ten or twelve years old, the property of a widow lady of this place, caught the daughter (only five years of age, of a German family of this place, near the railroad depot, and, as we learned on trial, raped her. The boy was brought to trial, and condemned to receive the simple punishment of twenty lashes.—*Gunthonne News.*

The Boston Spiritual Age proposes that the Spiritualists shall organize as a political party, run Gov. Tallmadge or Judge Edmonds for the Presidency, and make their influence felt in 1860. It says they now number millions in this country, and may as well hold the balance of power between the other parties. Another paper says, let the spirits come on with their politics, and if we are outvoted by bodiless shapes, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that they can't make things much worse than they are.

Mr. Ruskin is at Baile, Switzerland, and it is reported that he is preparing a series of lectures, with the design of delivering them in the United States.

Private letters from Tuscany speak of the alarming illness of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the greatest living poetess of England.

THE FORCATAS OR GALLEY SLAVES OF FRANCE.—A correspondent of the London Times, in a long letter dated at Toulon, gives the following account of the "forcats" these, formerly well known under the name of "galley slaves:"

It is not to be expected that on can speak of Toulon without saying a word of the galley slave or forçats. There are in the arsenal and yard 4,000 who no all the heavy work. They drag the materials about, and are employed in sawing timber. The worst are attached in couples by heavy chains passing round the ankles and waists, and linked together. The better behaved are allowed to go singly, linked in the same way, with the exception of the connecting chain. They are clothed in coarse canvas trousers and shirts, branded with their numbers, and a woolen jacket. Those who are considered for life wear a close fitting yellow woolen cap, something like a nightcap with the top cut off, and meds square. On the front of the cap is a tin plate with the number of the wearer punched out. The convicts who are condemned for a term of years are distinguished from the others by red caps, and those who have been more than once to the H-gne by yellow sleeves to their jackets. Their faces, close shaven, bronzed by exposure to the sun, and brutalized by crime, are fearful to behold, and their repulsive appearance is heightened by their hair being cropped short in the running round the head, in order to facilitate recognition should they escape. At night they lie down on inclined lengths of plank by twos and threes, and the chains of certain of the theirtians, and an iron rod is run through the leg chains of each, so that no one can move without the rest.

Their food consists of brown bread, not all wheaten flour, soup, and *haricots et fèves*, beans. No wine or tobacco is allowed, but the convicts are permitted to receive half a pound from their friends, with which they may purchase wine and tobacco at cost. The greatest and most degrading punishment, which must also be the greatest obstacle to reformation, is wearing the iron in the ankles. Months over 16 may be seen chained to old men tainted with every vice. Waking or sleeping the companions de chains are never separated, until freedom or death removes one of them. In spite of the hideous costume and revolting appearance of the forcats, there were some who still exhibit traces of their former position, whose gentility, so to speak, proclaimed through their squalor. One in particular, standing nearly six feet high, and who intently watched the arrival of wounded French soldiers from Italy, struck me on account of the perfect ease and grace with which he moved, bowing to the guardians passing by, although his actions were accompanied by the horrid clanking of his chains.

At the time of my visit I was told that there were then among the forcats Colonel de Cercy, who commanded a regiment at Marseilles in 1851, who was charged with the execution of the coup d'état in that town, and who was subsequently convicted of escorquerie; Captain Doineau, Chef d'un bureau Arab, convicted of having conspired to murder an Arab chief; Lieutenant de Mercey, convicted of having unjustly and without provocation slain another officer when tipsy, in a duel; the chief army accountant (chef comptable), who was sent to the Crimea, the two managers of the Bank of Toulon, and six Abbes (and there are more who manage to keep their former calling secret). An eminent painter is chained to a distinguished member of the Paris bar, and between them they keep the accounts of one department of the prison, while all lawyers and notaries there is no end. Among the forcats are men of all nations, as of all ranks in society. We contribute our quota, one—an Englishman, who was arrested at Calais with forged notes in his possession, and who, there is every reason to believe, was guiltless of any criminal intention. He has recently been brought to Toulon from Rochefort, is consumptive, and not allowed to wear flannel, although permitted to do so in Rochefort. There is also a hazy rumor of a British peer of the realm being among the forcats, but, as no one has ever seen him, it may be dismissed as a myth.

To the present overnment of France is due the merit of endeavoring to deal with the great social evil, the Bagnes, where vice stagnates and grows more hideous to be again let loose on society. Penal settlements have been formed in Africa and French Guiana, to which some of the convicts have been removed. Toulon is now the only Bagne; those of Rochefort and Brest have been abolished, but still the work goes on very slowly. Three cargoes of 500 each have been shipped off, yet their places are nearly all filled up by new arrivals. Moreover, it would appear that the forçats cannot be legally compelled to go unless they choose. They were condemned to hard labor in the dockyards and arsenals of the State, and not to transportation. To coax them to go abroad, they are promised that on their arrival they shall be relieved of their chains, and allowed the free use of their limbs. But so great is the dread of Lambessa and Cayenne and the craven fear of death that that prefer the fetters and horrors of the Bagne at Toulon to comparative independence at these two French colonies. As one of their guardians characterized them, "*Tous ces assassins et voleurs sont si laches ils ont peur de mourir*" —[All these assassins and thieves, bad as they are, fear death.]

BRITISH OPINION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The article in the last number of that celebrated British periodical, Blackwood's Magazine, upon the peace of Villafranca, is very severe upon Louis Napoleon's policy. It nevertheless pays a high compliment to his ability in the following extract which we make from it:

The result showed that Kossuth, with all his ability and eloquence, was but an infant in the hands of the extraordinary man who rules France, and who is now the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Even from this little fact we can afford to learn a lesson; for never until the old popular ideas of Louis Napoleon are displaced, and until the British is Napoleon are displaced, and until powerful public recognitions in him one of the most powerful and subtle intellects that the world has ever seen—a man gifted with the power of calculation that amounts to prescience, joined to a hand that never flinches and a tongue that never betrays—never, we believe, will Europe enjoy peace. It is easy to appreciate this new Napoleon, with all possible allowance for our government to cope with its policy, and unite heart against those new combinations which annihilate their birth from the momentous interview at Villafranca.

☞ The Mariposa Star of the 16th ult. has the following:

Eating Greeley's Dinners.—Several of the peaceable gents arrived in Mariposa on last Thursday's stage speak in high terms of the fare and accommodations between this place and Stockton. Boast stage, hickeys, drivers and horses to match, adorned the tables all along the road. Excellent dinners were set where least expected, and a general air of neatness and everything in order prevailed at every stopping place. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the driver had reported that Horace Greely would be up on that day; but, as he happened to come up just one day sooner, our Mariposa friends feasted on the "extras" prepared expressly for Horace. The shameless rascals seem to be rather tickled at the idea of feasting on steeples's dinners, and say they hope he will travel on Thursday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France and England.—At the opening of the Council general of the Department of Puy de Dome, Count de Morny spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, the pacified, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand why his Majesty evinced desire to prevent a European conflagration can have ensued in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. I will explain, without speaking of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, 'our press is free; the French press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other.' That is an argument. But I will tell you by what means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the government is only armed against the press with the power of warning and of suppression, which are repressive measures.

The English add: "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St Helena; he only contented peace with the Emperor of Austria only to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also, and with that double alliance he intends to attack England!" I do not think it inopportune in order to put you in mind of that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and jealousies have been effaced by civilization. The new generation have something else to do than avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on such a principle to the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those on whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing."

As for the current proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a little intrigue the high calculation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Is it possible that people can for one other to appreciate the loyal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did us the honor to send me to Russia to define clearly the relations of France to Egypt, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this:—'Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance;' and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the party of agitation which arise in Europe may be solved peacefully."

Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred attaining that object by a Congress rather than by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the ultimatum of Austria arrived, has proved this. And if the statesmen of England who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians had consented before the wards to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy. I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made for years past in papers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and the other to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:

Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupation and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coal-pits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all manufactures; endeavor, let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudence preserve, the liberties which make a man a citizen master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict in which we are peaceful, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts. Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the first step in the great mission which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

Aphorisms of Common Life—Family and Health, Thursday, August 25, 1859.—There can be no question of the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. The deep-seated irritation in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is to open that all the efforts of the Court of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what slumbers are at work within her, and how irresistible the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The first step towards this end has been taken, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more substantial and more stable than declarations, than the declamations of Frankfort.

The notoriety of the declarations which are being signed all over the country, the general expression made in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries but thinking men, the class of practical intrigue the population of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Is it possible that people can for one other to appreciate the loyal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did us the honor to send me to Russia to define clearly the relations of France to Egypt, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this:—'Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance;' and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the party of agitation which arise in Europe may be solved peacefully."

Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred attaining that object by a Congress rather than by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the ultimatum of Austria arrived, has proved this. And if the statesmen of England who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians had consented before the wards to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy. I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made for years past in papers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and the other to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:

Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupation and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coal-pits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all manufactures; endeavor, let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudence preserve, the liberties which make a man a citizen master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict in which we are peaceful, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts. Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the first step in the great mission which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTE

UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK TO-DAY, SEPT. 16.

GALT HOUSE.

O H Bonney, Shelbyville
J W Linder, do
W B Scrimsen, Memphis
A S Kinsley, Sec'y Kent'y Mut'l
Mrs S Allen, do
Mrs Richard do
F E Hollett, N Y
R M Hobbs, city
S M Wing, Owensboro
T G Polmett
R B Chapman, N Y city
H T Liddell, La Grange, Penn
Gibson, Miss
J T Lloyd & L Chicago
F N Hyde, N Y
J P Sedden, Philadelphia
C B Doddridge, Lancaster O
J W Morgan, Lafayette, Ia
O P Sexton jr, Hartford, Ky
Dr E Fisher, Ind, Mo

J W Breadie & l, Lexington
H H McClain, Harrisburg
J H Catron, Lexington, Mo
A J Macauley, L & N Co
J Graham, M & O R, Memphis
J W Welsh, Louisa
Miss Mc Vicars, Henderson
J W Walker, city
W Alexander, Savana, Mo
W C Vandorbilt, Cincinnati
J Wilson, New Albany
Mrs E Hunter & Pt Gibson
J Fentress, Bolivar, Tenn
J T Edmonds, Hopkinsville
R L Sloane, Ky
T P York, Mo
C B Wheat, Jr, Nashville
J Hambly, Henderson
S Klein
S Stigen Mansfield, o
Wm Wheeler, Maryland
W H Gunn, Athens, Ind
H Hughes jr, Bowling Gr, Ky
Mrs Saville
W L Mc Vey, Lafayette
L Gilbert, Boston

UNITED STATES HOTEL

R B Walker, Cumpton Trad
R A Johns, New Concord
J Kennedy, Lotts ville Ky
do do

J Gardiner, Seymour Ind
T B Curtis, Mo, Ky
J R Hockey & Lady, Shelby'l

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

F Cronen
P W Hall, Henderson, Ky
T C Hall, Madisonville, Ky
J Howard, Hender'n, Ky
J A Mc Carg, Duke's Peak
D Decker, Toledo O
H Atherton, Bridgeton, N J
B o Allen, Henderson co
do do
Mr Mc Farlan
W B Kelly, New Orleans

L B Hickman, Ky
L B Martin, Orrville, Miss
J Hamby, Henderson
do do

NATIONAL HOTEL.

M W Rendelmish, Phila
J W Scott, Louisville
L J Bailey, do
H Hewitt, Cincinnati
H D Cook, Cincinnati
Mrs Gordon & c, Louisville

A Andrus, Columbus, O
J W Orton, do
Mike Lipman, Cincinnati
do do
A Chapman & L N York
do do

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

J T Thoms, Milton, Tex
J G Trotter, Xenia, O
J M Bass, do
J S Pinkney, do
do do

R Topp, Memphis
J A Poindexter, Hopkinsville
J Dunn, Dayton, O
S R Carson, Ripley, Tenn
Mrs Hudson, do
Miss Crenshaw, do
Miss Bell Watt, do
Miss Bell Watt, do
Jr Widlams & Sl, do
P Sabin, Cincinnati
W N Lock
J H Hickman, city
T A Berryman, Owen co, Ky
H D Rockwell & Lady, Ind
J W swain, Talladega, Ala
W T Shackelford, Caldw
Miss Bl dwell, do
Miss Jenni Bardley, do
N Pyles, N O

W H Edwards & Co, do
J S Shepard, do
T M Davis, Smithland
A Rogers, do
S Nunn, Henderson
J G Gish, do
S Adams, do
R Green
Miss A Dolaney, do
Miss V A Lewis, do
M J Hunt, do
Miss Hattie Barclay, do

J Bonner, Shelbyville
J W Linder, do
W B Scrimsen, Memphis
A S Kinsley, Sec'y Kent'y Mut'l
Mrs S Allen, do
Mrs Richard do
F E Hollett, N Y
R M Hobbs, city
S M Wing, Owensboro
T G Polmett
R D Chapman, N Y city
H T Liddell, La Grange, Penn
Gibson, Miss
J T Lloyd & L Chicago
F N Hyde, N Y
J P Sedden, Philadelphia
C B Doddridge, Lancaster O
J W Morgan, Lafayette, Ia
O P Sexton jr, Hartford, Ky
Dr E Fisher, Ind, Mo

J Graham, M & O R, Memphis
J W Welsh, Louisa
Miss Mc Vicars, Henderson
J W Walker, city
W Alexander, Savana, Mo
W C Vandorbilt, Cincinnati
J Wilson, New Albany
Mrs E Hunter & Pt Gibson
J Fentress, Bolivar, Tenn
J T Edmonds, Hopkinsville
R L Sloane, Ky
T P York, Mo
C B Wheat, Jr, Nashville
J Hambly, Henderson
S Klein
S Stigen Mansfield, o
Wm Wheeler, Maryland
W H Gunn, Athens, Ind
H D Cook, Cincinnati
Mrs Saville
W L Mc Vey, Lafayette
L Gilbert, Boston

J H Atherton, Bridgeton, N J
B o Allen, Henderson co
do do
Mr Mc Farlan
W B Kelly, New Orleans

J Howard, Hender'n, Ky
J A Mc Carg, Duke's Peak
D Decker, Toledo O
H Hewitt, Cincinnati
H D Cook, Cincinnati
Mrs Gordon & c, Louisville

A Andrus, Columbus, O
J W Orton, do
Mike Lipman, Cincinnati
do do
A Chapman & L N York
do do

J T Thoms, Milton, Tex
J G Trotter, Xenia, O
J M Bass, do
J S Pinkney, do
do do

R Topp, Memphis
J A Poindexter, Hopkinsville
J Dunn, Dayton, O
S R Carson, Ripley, Tenn
Mrs Hudson, do
Miss Crenshaw, do
Miss Bell Watt, do
Miss Bell Watt, do
Jr Widlams & Sl, do
P Sabin, Cincinnati
W N Lock
J H Hickman, city
T A Berryman, Owen co, Ky
H D Rockwell & Lady, Ind
J W swain, Talladega, Ala
W T Shackelford, Caldw
Miss Bl dwell, do
Miss Jenni Bardley, do
N Pyles, N O

W H Edwards & Co, do
J S Shepard, do
T M Davis, Smithland
A Rogers, do
S Nunn, Henderson
J G Gish, do
S Adams, do
R Green
Miss A Dolaney, do
Miss V A Lewis, do
M J Hunt, do
Miss Hattie Barclay, do

AGUE AND FEVER

CURED WITHOUT MONEY!!!!!

500 Boxes of

DR. GRAVES'S

Ague and Fever Pills

ARE HEREBY OFFERED TO THE POOR OF LOUISVILLE AND ILLINOIS OPPOSITE, PORT LAND, AND ALL OTHER PLACES IN LOUISVILLE.

THESE PILLS have been sold for fifteen years past, and have never been sold but what they gave entire satisfaction. Hundreds of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee, will say they have been cured of Ague and Fever, Intermittent Fever or Bilious Remittent Fever in all their complicated forms, by the use of these pills. I will cure one grown person without a return of the disease. We say in the most unqualified manner, that in case of bilious fever, come or send, and you shall be cured without a cent. Any person can call at the Office, No. 5 Fourth street, at the WILKES's hotel, where **Dr. GRAVES** will be this morning from 8 till 10 o'clock, and each day after to day until the 1st of October next, when he will go to Louisville to see them.

☞ They are sold by all the Principal Druggists of this city. sept dit

DR. J. GRAVES'S

FAMILY MEDICINES!!

ARE PUT UP AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT, NEAR the bridge, in the western part of Louisville, where from 150 to 175 hands are employed throughout the year, and they embrace the following preparations:

GRAVES'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS,

For the cure of Ague and Fever in all their various forms. Retail price 2 cents per box.

GRAVES'S ANTI-BILIOUS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, PURIFYING, AND CATHARTIC PILLS,

Take taken in all fevers, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and in a lesser degree their action on the stomach, bowels, and Liver. Price 25 cents per Box.

GRAVES'S AMERICAN LINIMENT,

A sure cure for Cramps, Colic, Chorea Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaint, and a sure cure for Colic in Horses. Price 25 cents.

GRAVES'S GOLDEN VERMIFUGE.

A sure and safe remedy for Worms in Children. Price 25 cents.

GRAVES'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

A sure cure for Tetter, Scald-head, and old Sores, and will give relief from pain in Burns in five minutes and excellent in Salt Rheum. Price 50 cents.

☞ These Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by all the Principal Druggists of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany. sept dit&w&w

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—

50 hhds prime New Orleans Sugar;
25 do do do Molasses;
25 do Refined White do;
5 do do do;
20 do Sugarhouse do;
30 do do do;
For sale by JACK & BROTHER,
s6 No. 518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

COFFEE.—4 8 bags prime Eastern Rio coffee;
50 do do Laguayra do;
50 do do Java do;
In store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

PEPPER, SPICE, &c.—

5 bags Pepper;
25 do Spice;
10 bbls Alum;
5 do Refined Sulphur;
2 casks Madder;
2 do Cream Tartar;
2 do Manilla do;
Just received and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

TEAS.—50 half chest superior Gunpowder Tea;
50 do do do Imperial do;
50 do do do Young Hyson;
Just received and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

CUTTON YARNS, &c.—

50 bags cotton Yarns, assorted Nos. 10 to 60;
100 bales Batting;
10 do Sand sack;
50 do Wrapping Twine;
25 bales Carpet Chain;
50 do Cotton Rope;
50 do Jute do;
25 do Grain bags;
Just received and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

MANILLA TIED TOBACCO—

2 0 boxes Manilla Tobacco;
100 do 0 Rope do do;
50 do 00 Sammy do do;
50 do Seminary do do;
In store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

NAILS.—80 kegs Shoemaker's Nails, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

SUNDRIES.—

25 coils Painted Buckets;
50 nests do Tubs;
50 do do Tubs;
75 do Two Washboards;
100 dozen Start Cord;
100 do Clothes Line;
75 do pipe stands;
50 do Hand Soap;
50 do white Castile Soap;
75 do fancy Toilet do;
In store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

KANAWHA SALT.—4,000 bbls Kanawha Salt, best No brands, to be shipped from Pittsburg.
For sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—100 bales Negro Jeans and Linseys, best brands, in store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER,
518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

PIG IRON.—100 tons Jackson's superior Cold Blast Red Short Pig Iron in store and for sale by
s6 JACK & BROTHER,
No. 518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

C. C. CANNON. M. W. SHERRILL. H. O. CANNON.

CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS, VARIETIES,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

No. 413 MAIN STREET,

Two doors East of the Exchange Hotel,

s6 dlf LIHUSVILLE, KY.

1859. FALL. 1859.

C. LICHTEN & CO.,

16 Courtland st., New York, and Northwest Corner Main and Fifth sts., Louisville,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING fully assorted for the season, and invite the attention of the great variety of new styles just received. A careful selection would convince any one of the different article, and we therefore solicit a call from the trade previous to their purchasing elsewhere, to enable them to compare our selection with that of others.

A full assortment of Furnishing Goods constantly on hand.

C. LICHTEN & CO.,
aug27 d2m Successors to Lichten, Lewenthal & Co.

HALBEISEN & FUCHS,

French Tailors,

(Successors of W. D. Mariposa, deceased),

479 MAIN ST.

First floor, front room, up stairs, immediately over C. Mc Cann's Furnishing Store.

WE HAVE TAKEN THE STORE formerly occupied by Mr. Mariposa, as Merchant Tailor, but now recently by W. D. Mariposa, deceased, and have now on hand the most elegant selected from the latest importations, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, to which we invite the attention of the patrons of Mr. Mariposa, as well as those of Mr. Halbeisen, and the public, generally, as we intend to keep a first class establishment.

HALBEISEN & FUCHS.
Merchant Tailors.

A Card.

I know Messrs. Halbeisen & Fuchs well. They are both gentlemen, thoroughly acquainted with the art and mystery of polite confidence, and Mr. Halbeisen unquestionably has the superior taste as a cutter that I have seen the age of all her oldest statesmen since Hirkh von Hatten, solid, if, post, and antique, first conveyed the idea of it to those of Ferdinand, Isabella, Prince and Austria, in spite of themselves, will have more than compensated for the injuries of centuries, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

The cholera spread along the shores of the Baltic, from Lubeck to Dantzic, in the month of August, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

Rome.—A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia: 200 persons were killed and a large number injured. 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

79 FOURTH STREET. 79

NEW CARPET

AND

Housefurnishing Store!

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRESH ARRIVALS DAILY!

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO our already largest and most extensive stock of handsome CARPETS, of every grade, style, and quality, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, also from 4 to 24ft wide, RUGS, of all qualities, from 50c to $20 each.

MATS—Of every description.

TABLE OILS CLOTHS from 40 cents to $2.

TABLE AND STAIR LINENS from 25c to $2.50 a yard.

SUPERFINE LACE CURTAINS all qualities.

MUSLIN CURTAINS from 6 cts per yard to $15 a pair.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS from 62 to $25 each.

6-4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4, and 16-4 BOOKINGS AND CRUMB CLOTHS.

6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, & 12-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS, 4-4, and 10 inch PILLOW LINENS.

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, and Doylies;

Plain, Fancy, and 12 Shades and Trimmings.

and every article usually kept in a FIRST CLASS CARPET and HOUSEFURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ Call and examine our stock, as we take great pleasure in showing our Goods.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON.

ZINC.—20 Casks No. 9 (36 inch) Zinc just received, in store and for sale low by
s13 WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES cheap at
ARNOLD & MILLER'S
Bazaar, 166 Fourth street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE,

NEW CASTLE, KY.

S. S. SUMNER, Principal and Proprietor.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF 5 MONTHS of this School will be opened on the first Monday in September.

This School is furnished by its Trustees and Principal with every needful appliance for imparting a solid and ornamental education.

A Corps of Assistants in all departments, unexcelled in any School, North or South, will aid the Principal, who himself devotes his personal and undivided time and energies to the discipline, instruction, comfort, progress, manners, and moral and happiness of his pupils.

The Principal invites parents and guardians, having daughters and wards to send abroad to be educated, to visit this School and to decide upon its merit claims to patronage and confidence before deciding where to place them.

TERMS FOR TEN MONTHS.

Board and English Tuition, including every incidental charge, excepting Music and all ornamentals, as well as Books and Stationery, $115 50 or $12 50.

aug27 dtf S. S. SUMNER, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

JOSIAH BLISS, Principal.

WITH MANY THANKS TO MY KIND PATRONS of the City and State, I am to thank you for the liberal patronage for several years past. I beg leave to refer my proposition to continue with a limited number of pupils, under my immediate care and attention, except in the modern languages.

Besides the usual branches, viz: English, Latin, Greek, French, and German, considerable attention will be given to the following: Book-keeping, Arithmetical Analysis, Geometry, Geology, and Common Law. These are to be accomplished without the aid of the ordinary apparatus, maps, and charts.

A Young Lady will find every facility for making rapid progress in all their studies. Diplomas awarded to those graduating in Book-keeping.

Boarding and Tuition per session of five months.....$75
Tuition alone do do 20

Only thirty pupils will be admitted and no deduction for absence except in case of sickness.

Sessions commence on the first Monday in the months of September and February.

REFERENCES.

J. R. ANDERSON, Esq., } New Albany.
GEORGE LYMAN, Esq., }
Rev. R. F. RAWLINS, } Louisville, Ky.
Rev. THOS. SPENCER, }
Principal of the Female Schools.
MOSES BIRDSELL, Esq., } New Albany.
GEO. R. PRINTICE, Esq., } Louisville, Ky.
H. T. THOMPSON, Esq., Woodsonville, Hart co., Ky.
For other particulars, address
aug25 d3w New Albany, Indiana

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRIMAN'S

NEW

CLOAK,

CLOAK,

SHAWL, &

MANTILLA

STORE,

NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING,

Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

a12 **C. T. MERRIMAN.**

CIGARS.

120,000 "LA MINERVA" GERMAN CIGARS, a choice brand, on consignment and for sale by
H. T. HEARN,
sept6 d1m 168 Main st.

TO THE LADIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE LADIES of Louisville that he continues to manufacture Ladies' Boot and Shoe Manufactory to No. 4 Jefferson street, south side, between Third and Fourth, where he will be ready at any time to execute orders entrusted to him in the most fashionable and best fitting manner, and at the most reasonable